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[87]

THE CORONET

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FUTURE OF LABOUR.
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.
FAR-REACHING SCHEME.

A proposed International Labour Conference, to sit once a year, was announced on March 12th, by Sir Robert Horne, the Labour Minister, who was entertained at lunch, at the Aldwych Club. The draft of the scheme, he said, had been submitted to all the countries concerned, and it only awaited ratification in Paris during the next few days.

Sir Woodman Burbidge, who presided in the absence of Sir Albert Stanley, proposing the health of "Our Guest," said there was great responsibility on the shoulders of employers of labour, and he was afraid that sometimes they viewed their own side of the subject and not the other. If they were to get the Labour question put on a satisfactory footing they must look on both sides, and deal fairly with employer and employee. Capital was the main pillar of the future, and labour the other, and unless they got them together they would have no temple for their future. Employers often thought they would like to give more wages if they could get more efficiency, but what had employers done to get that efficiency?

Sir Robert Horne, responding, said the task that had been parson on the shoulders of the Minister of Labour to-day was not a sinecure, and now, in addition to his ordinary official duties, there had been added innumerable industrial disputes. These difficulties had been augmented by the necessity of solving a number of problems which the war had left behind in the shape of the training of disabled soldiers, and apprentices whose apprenticeship had been broken by their period of service. Anyone who endeavoured in these days to survey the field of industry must realise at once that we were in very abnormal conditions, and the efforts of turning from war to peace vocations was a source of endless trouble to the industrial populations. Necessarily, there was a very large amount of unemployment, and he feared that to some extent it might still be expected to grow; in addition, there was in men's minds a certain turmoil resulting from the tremendous events through which they had passed.

He wished to pay his tribute to the workmen of the country for what they had done. They had in no way been outclassed in "patriotism" by any other class of the community. They gave up many of their practices and customs, which, whatever might be thought of their merits, were practically the customs which they regarded as their appropriate way of life in the contest with their employers. They gave that up temporarily for the war, and the experience of everyone had been that the great trade unions of the country had put the full force and weight of their influence behind the country's effort and brought it to success. (Cheers.) The experience of the war had added force to many of the movements in vogue before the war began. The desire for a higher standard of life on the part of the workmen was being pressed with redoubled persistence. There were calls for shorter hours of labour, increased leisure, an increased share in the fruits of their industry, and for a greater share of control in the conditions of work under which industry was carried on. All these had become clamant, and could no longer be neglected. Happily, the war, which had taught us many things, had led the general community to a clearer appreciation of the merits of these demands. He did not think there was any enlightened person in this country who would wish to return to pre-war conditions, some of which they must recognize as being intolerable, and which they could not expect to exist in any civilised community carrying on its business.

This realisation was becoming more and more clear every day, and he could not imagine any enlightened employer to-day who would deal with his workmen on the basis of getting his labour from him at the lowest possible cost to himself, with out regard to the fact whether the remuneration was sufficient to keep the man in decent conditions of life or not. The employer was prepared to meet his man with a new attitude of mind. They had arrived at a period when there must be some revolution of human effort. (Cheers.) One difficulty was that when they came to the question of principle in practice the trouble arose as to how much would it cost to concede what the men's aspirations desired, and could industry bear that cost? If they could settle those two questions satisfactorily, he believed all the rest would be easy.

When they approached the solution of these difficulties they found themselves confronted with old fetishes which almost always made it difficult to reach a ready solution. Men in industry had, nevertheless, sufficiently known the responsibility and character of their employers' business, and on each side there had been suspicion. He hoped that with the new spirit that now prevailed they might arrive at a complete system of industrial relations throughout the realm. It was perfectly clear that at this moment anything like a serious strike would ruin the whole prosperity of the State. The Government had recently called together an industrial conference, and he did not think that anybody who was present at that gathering could have felt anything but confidence in its results. He had added force to the question of the provision of some means of conciliation and co-operation so as to prevent stoppages of work in industry; the second was dealing with the question of hours and wages, and the third with the great problem of unemployment. He hoped there would emerge from the deliberations of the International Labour Conference some permanent form of industrial council which would investigate industrial problems and present reports which would give the whole community an understanding of the difficulties, and advise the Government as to what was necessary in order to get rid of them. France had such a council, and it had proved of the greatest efficacy. (Continued on page 100 of next column.)

SOME FIRST OCCASIONS.
EARLY DEEDS OF THE R.A.F.
[BY CAPTAIN LANCE RUSHDROGUE.]

Some people have a passion for dates probably the aftermath of the painful query in the history examination at school which ran, "give dates whenever you can."

In the older services such questions as who fired the first shot in France, who was the first man who landed at Gallipoli, or who sank the first submarine, and so on are regular subjects of discussion; but there are similar questions about the Royal Air Force which also have a very distinct public interest.

We know that the "Old Contemptibles" were transferred to France without loss and that they did not come into action until August 21st, 1914, so it would seem that the R.A.F. (then the R.F.C.) supplied the first British casualties of the war when No. 1 Squadron was ordered to go to France on the 12th of August, machine containing Lieut. Skene and A. M. Barlow crashed after taking off at Avescray, en route for France. Both men were killed. Within a fortnight on this date the R.F.C. suffered its first casualties from enemy action when pergt. Clillings, an observer of No. 3 Squadron, was wounded by fire from the ground, and Lt. Reid a pilot of No. 3 Squadron was shot down in a Henri Farman, the first British machine to be brought down. Fortunately Lt. Reid was not severely hurt. He managed to evade the Germans, commandeered a bicycle, and rode back to his unit.

The early part of 1915 saw the first organised bombing raid and the first attack on an enemy balloon. The bombing raid was rather amusing. It was an attempt on a fairly large scale to burn down Houtholst Forest north-east of Ypres, which at that time was a menace to our progress and a harbour for the enemy. Every available machine was collected for the job and provided with all the early types of bombs then in use, including home made petrol bombs. The forest was duly bombed but no result was observed.

The attack on the balloons was an elaborate affair. These machines were provided with hand bombs to hurl on the German "sausage." One aeroplane was detailed to direct a gun on to the balloon station. Another machine was to put the British batteries on to the protecting anti-aircraft guns. The attempt was successful. The balloon was frightened down by the hand grenades, the guns duly found its target, and the "Sausage" was destroyed by fire. This was carried out by No. 5 Squadron.

The first "Zeppelin" to visit London passed over Abbe's aerodrome in July 1915. It was observed and Captain Abercrombie of No. 5 Squadron put a 100 lb. bomb on his Martinsyde scout and attempted to go up to attack it. The little scout had only a 50 h.p. Le Rhone engine and was unable to get aloft above 500 feet with such a heavy bomb attached. The first German aeroplane actually brought down in flames was probably that shot down by Capt. Hawker, V.C., on a Bristol Scout. This event happened near Zellebeke in May, 1915.

He did not say we should model any industrial council which might be set up on precisely the same lines as that of France, but he thought the experience of the French Supreme Labour Council was one which we might readily adopt.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.
Dealing with wages and hours of labour, he said one of the great difficulties of the past had been the conditions of industry in foreign lands which had been the cause of the question of international labour problems at the Peace Conference, and the Ministry of Labour has made a draft of a possible convention which was submitted to representatives of all the countries for their consideration; and, if they thought fit, for their adoption. It had been somewhat amended, and, although all its original features remained, it only awaited ratification.

"It is proposed," Sir Robert continued, "that an International Labour Conference should sit once a year. To that conference each of the contributing nations will send four delegates. The Government of the country concerned will appoint two of the delegates, and the employers of the country will appoint one, and the labour representatives will appoint the fourth. One of the interesting things provided for is that it is not necessary for all the representatives of any country to vote as a delegation. Each delegate will be entitled to vote on each question according to his own mind, so you will have a real chance of getting at the international opinion of the topics that are raised. When the conference decides, by a two-thirds majority, in favour of any arrangement which is brought before them, then all the countries concerned are bound to put that arrangement before the legislative authority of that country for ratification, and if the Parliament of any country ratifies that arrangement, then it is incumbent upon the State concerned to carry through what has been decided upon by the conference.

"In connection with this there is to be set up an International Labour Bureau, upon which there are to be representatives of each country, and it will be the duty of the bureau to collect statistics with regard to the conditions of industry in all the countries, and to report upon these from time to time to the conference. That at least is the beginning of something new in our international arrangements. It is also the beginning of something new in connection with all our industrial relations, and at least we shall have a chance of really setting up some standard of life for our industrial population, which will operate over the whole of the civilised countries of the world." (Cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Sir Robert Horne for his address.

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[93]

"ONE NEVER KNOWS." UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, three Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of ammunition.

The first and third defendants pleaded not guilty, and the second defendant took the whole blame upon himself.

Sergeant Aris stated that on Wednesday night the men were arrested on the Canton wharf and taken to the Police-station. Their luggage was searched, and a common washing-tub, which defendants were carrying, was found to contain a false bottom, inside which the ammunition had been concealed.

Nobody claimed the bucket at the time. If the second defendant had admitted possession, witness would have dismissed the other two. As it was, he had to detain all of them.

Mr. Lindsell said that as the second defendant had admitted possession, he would dismiss the other two men.

Defendant said the tub was given to him by a friend, who had been living in Hongkong some time, to take to the country as a present to his mother.

Defendant came from Sunning for the purpose of purchasing some goods, as he intended starting a business.

Mr. Lindsell: Defendant is fairly respectable. There does not seem to be any suggestion of his being a robber; he appears to be only a smuggler.

Sergeant Aris remarked that that seemed to be the case, but one never knew.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$100.

THE BATTLE OF JUBILEE ROAD. FOUR MEN CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, four Chinese were charged with riotous behaviour.

Sergeant Willis said that on May 8th over a hundred men—Ningpo, Shanghai and Fukien Chinese—engaged in a fight in Jubilee Street, using iron bars, sticks, etc., as weapons. Six men were severely wounded and removed to Hospital.

One had received a stab in the back, another a wound on the head, and some of the others had their heads injured. The fight would have been very serious but for the intervention of the Police, who fired revolvers over the heads of the combatants as a means of instilling fear into them. One of the men charged was Dr. Black's chauffeur.

Mr. Lindsell: What was it all about?—Sergeant Willis: Over an opium transaction. We had a similar fracas three months ago, and the Police had to remain up all night. The men all lived in neighbouring houses. We cannot get definite information about the fight as all are silent.

The defendants said they did not participate in the fight; they were merely onlookers, and were assaulted.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case, fixing bail at \$100 each.

A DEPARTMENTAL ORDER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with hawking in a prohibited area.

Sergeant Aris said that defendant was selling his wares east of the Canton wharf. He was permitted to hawk on the west side.

Mr. Lindsell: It is a departmental order, not included in the conditions printed at the back of the regulations. Sergeant Aris: Yes, the idea being to prevent congestion of traffic.

Defendant said he had a licence but had not hawked previously as he had no capital to start with.

Mr. Lindsell discharged him.

THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese was charged with stealing a coil of rope from the Kowloon godown.

Defendant was seen carrying the coil of rope on his shoulder by an Indian watchman, and was arrested. He had served three months imprisonment previously for theft.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

ANOTHER EMBEZZLEMENT CASE ACCOUNTANT CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese accountant, of the Wa-Cheng Loong firm, was charged with falsifying the ledger to the extent of \$300 and also with defrauding the firm of \$300.

Mr. F. N. d'Almada prosecuted, and Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the defendant.

Mr. d'Almada said the firm dealt in silk goods. One day defendant entered in the books of the firm that he had purchased silk from a merchant in Canton to the extent of \$300. When the firm was about to be wound up, the complainant went into the accounts and discovered that defendant had made a false entry. Defendant had not purchased any silk from a firm in Canton, in fact no transactions had taken place between the two firms since the year 1917. Defendant had also forged certain signatures in the receipt-book, though Mr. d'Almada was unable to bring in evidence of forgery.

A salesman of the firm would prove that there was no silk in stock at the time such purchase was alleged to have been made. With reference to the \$300, a man in America sent to the firm, on behalf of his wife, \$2,000. The defendant informed the woman of the receipt of the money and gave her a pass-book for the amount. The woman drew certain monies and also made purchases of clothing to the value of \$289. The defendant entered the sum in the pass-book, but failed to enter it in the books of the firm. Evidently he used the money himself.

The woman gave evidence to the effect that she withdrew certain sums and also purchased clothing. Defendant made an entry accordingly in her pass-book and sent it to her house by a *jok*.

The complainant stated that at the end of last year his firm failed. He went through the books and found that certain signatures of a firm were different from signatures made a year previously. He instituted enquiries, and discovered that defendant had falsified certain accounts as he made the entries.

Mr. Lindsell adjourned the case.

COMPANY REPORT.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The 25th annual report of the board of directors to the shareholders states that the net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1918, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including 258,432 1s. 2d. brought forward from last account, amount to £239,543 18s. 6d. From this sum has to be deducted £23,750, being the interim dividend of 8 per cent. less income-tax, on the "A" and "B" shares paid in September last.

The Directors have added £50,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to £700,000), £10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written £15,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a final dividend on the "A" and "B" shares of 8 per cent. less income-tax, making 14 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £25,793 18s. 6d. to be carried forward.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CHEFOO LIKELIHOOD OF REVERSION TO OLD TIME.

Daylight Saving came into force last Saturday at midnight (says the *N.-C. Daily News* correspondent, writing on April 24th), when the clocks were advanced one hour, but there is a likelihood that Chefoo may revert to the old time. When the change was made, it was thought that Hongkong and Tientsin were also adopting it in addition to Shanghai, but now that Tientsin has decided to revert to the former arrangement and Hongkong has not come into the scheme, considerable doubt exists as to the wisdom of the step Chefoo has taken, especially as the Chinese have failed to adapt themselves to it.

EXHIBITION BILLIARD MATCH AT SHANGHAI.

At the Shanghai Club, on April 20th, Mr. C. V. Porter (ex-champion of Shanghai) met Mr. H. S. Smyth (present champion) in an exhibition match of 1,000 up for the benefit of Red Cross Funds. Porter ran out a winner, somewhat easily, by 200 points. The best breaks were:—Porter—85, 81, 58, 50, 47, 46, 44, 34, 31. Smyth—71, 42, 34, 31, 30, 30.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE PEACE ILLUMINATIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] S1R,—

Peace Celebration Day is approaching, and I beg to suggest now that houses should be illuminated by the landlords, and not by the tenants, excepting those buildings which are occupied by firms. If this suggestion is approved and heartily accepted by the landlords, they will be profusely illuminated. Is it not a good and right thing for landlords to do?—Yours, etc., "A."

Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. LOW PAID JAPANESE COMPETITION.

In the House of Commons on March 25th, Major Newman moved: That, in the opinion of this House, the delay on the part of the Government to declare its policy for the protection of key industries, for the prevention of dumping, and for Imperial preference, is prejudicial to the reconstruction of trade and industry, to the production of revenue, and to the employment of labour.

At the general election, he said, the Government were given a clear mandate to carry out the fiscal policy put before the country in the manifesto issued by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law. The Man in the Street wanted to know when the Government meant to take the necessary measures to prevent the dumping of Japanese and other cheaply-made goods. Japan was a good Ally, but we could not allow our trade to be ruined by the cheap labour of Japan. That country produced hosiery by operatives who worked twelve hours a day for 1s. 6d., and the Japanese millowner ran his mill for 144 hours a week. How were our hosiery manufacturers going to meet that competition while they ran their mills for 44 hours and paid an average weekly wage of 60s.?

Could the Irish cottagers who were makers of hand-made embroidery compete against the low-paid Japanese makers of this embroidery? Export trade was stagnant in this country.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his reply, said he would ask hon. members opposite how was it possible to preserve a high scale of wages in this country if such conditions as were described by the mover of the resolution prevailed, and if cotton goods from Japan were on sale in our markets at a lower price than would pay for the cotton with us? It was sometimes thought that the conditions of trade were going to continue under the new system as they were under the old, but nothing could be more ridiculous than that. They would have to be guided by circumstances, and deal with possible dumping as a war measure.

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JAPANESE COMPETITION WITH LANCAHIRE.

In the House of Commons on March 25th, Mr. Waddington asked the President of the Board of Trade, in view of Japanese competition, if he had any proposals to make to assist those engaged in the cotton-spinning and weaving trade of Lancashire to maintain its trade.

Mr. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade: The Board have no reason to doubt that the efficiency and enterprise of Lancashire will enable foreign competition to be met effectively in the future as in the past. The Board of Trade are giving the matter careful attention, and if the hon. gentleman has any specific proposals to make, my right hon. friend will be glad to be informed of them.

AMERICAN BANKS IN BRITISH CROWN COLONIES.

In the House of Commons on March 25th, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the reported intention of certain American banks to open branches in British Crown Colonies, His Majesty's Government would be prepared to undertake that conditions were imposed on such banks similar to those imposed on British banking corporations in the State of New York.

Mr. Bonar Law: The suggestion contained in the question will be considered.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH FLEET.

Dr. Macnamara informed Sir E. Bessingham in the House of Commons on March 15th, that no Dreadnought battleship was being built on December 31st, 1918. Four Dreadnought battle-cruisers were being built on that date, of which three were in very early stages of construction. The construction of these three had since been abandoned, and the ships on which they were being built were re-ordered for merchant ship construction. The *Hood*, the only capital ship under construction, would be completed in November, 1919. On December 31st, 1918, we had thirty-three Dreadnought battleships and nine Dreadnought battle-cruisers, all of which were in commission, with the exception of one battleship and one battle-cruiser.

A KOREAN REPUBLIC? TEXT OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

The following is the text of the Provisional Constitution of the Korean Republic which has been printed and circulated in Korea by the representatives of the Provisional Government:—

Proclamation of the Provisional Constitution of the Ta Han Republic.

By the will of God, the people of Korea, both within and without the country, have united in a peaceful declaration of their independence, and for over one month have carried on their demonstrations in over 300 districts, and because of their faith in the movement they have by their representatives chosen a Provisional Government to carry on to completion this independence and so to preserve blessings for our children and grand-children.

The Provisional Government, in its Council of State, have decided on a Provisional Constitution, which it now proclaims.

(1)—The Ta Han (Korean) Republic shall follow republican principles.

(2)—All powers of State shall rest with the Provisional Council of State of the Provisional Government.

(3)—There shall be no class distinction among the citizens of the Ta Han Republic, but men and women, noble and common, rich and poor, shall have equality.

(4)—The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of writing and publication, the right to hold public meetings and form social organizations and the full right to choose their dwellings or change their abode.

(5)—The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have the right to vote for all public officials or to be elected to public office.

(6)—Citizens will be subject to compulsory education and military service and payment of taxes.

(7)—Since by the will of God the Ta Han Republic has arisen in the world and has come forward as a tribute to the world peace and civilization, for this reason we wish to become a member of the League of Nations.

(8)—The Ta Han Republic will extend benevolent treatment to the former Imperial Family.

(9)—The death penalty, corporal punishment and public prostitution will be abolished.

(10)—Within one year of the recovery of our land the National Congress will be convened.

(Signed by) The Provisional President of the Council of State, the Provisional Secretary of State and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Justice, Finance, War, and Communications.

In the 1st Year of the Ta Han Republic, 4th Month.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

The following are six principles of government:—

(1)—We proclaim the equality of the people and the State.

(2)—The lives and property of foreigners shall be respected.

(3)—All political offenders shall be specially pardoned.

(4)—We will observe all treaties that shall be made with foreign Powers.

(5)—We swear to stand by the independence of Korea.

(6)—Those who disregard the orders of the Provisional Government will be regarded as enemies of the State.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Oliver Marks, Secretary to Resident, Penak, is going home on leave by the Blue Funnel steamer *Peleus*, which sails from Penang on 27th about May 17th. The *Peleus* left Hongkong with 47 passengers—all men, the steamer not being fitted with accommodation for ladies—on Wednesday evening.

His Excellency the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States has appointed Mr. H. P. Clodd, head of the Planters Stores and Agency Ltd. and President of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, to be an unofficial member of the Federal Council of the F.M.S. during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. A. K. E. Hampshire.

Captain W. Tomkinson, O.B., who has been appointed to the command of the battle cruiser *Lion*, was a Lieutenant on the *Fame* during the "China" War of 1900. He was at the capture of the Taku Forts and the Relief of Peking, for which he holds the medal with clasp. He commanded the *Lurich* in the Heligoland Fight, and shared in the work, which resulted in the sinking of the German ships *Morm*, *Ariadne*, *Köln*, and several destroyers.

With a view to a fitting celebration of Anzac Day, and, incidentally, to bring about a reunion of Australians and New Zealanders residing in Malaya, a dinner was held at the Europa Hotel, Singapore, on April 25th, presided over by Mr. W. H. Lamb. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering, including quite a fair sprinkling of ladies, and the proceedings were thoroughly enjoyed, those present being fully in accord with a proposal to form an association in Singapore for people from Australia.

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They are easily assimilated and keep the
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Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2369.
Manufacture:—19/22, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. E368.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346



HAVE
THE
BEST
SELECTION
OF
GENTLEMEN'S
HIGH-CLASS
SUMMER
UNDERWEAR.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Strata Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
Hon. Secretary. [730]

U. S. R. CLUB.

THE Members and Subscribers are hereby notified that the monthly Dances on 2nd Saturday of each month are cancelled and that there will be no dance on May 10th. By Order of
HON. SECRETARY. [734]

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK, with immediate possession, No. 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW, furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [735]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 49th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 15th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [736]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 33rd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 15th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [737]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 33rd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 15th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [737]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st February, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May, to the 17th May, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents. [630]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1919, at 11.30 a.m.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.
Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles purpose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.
At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 104 (a) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a Special Dividend of \$50 per share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.
Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e., until and including the 4th June 1919.
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [705]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

Cables: Sabinette, Reg. London. Code: A.B.C. No. 5.
J. W. BIGGS,
Enquiries for British Goods and Buying Agencies.
CAN OFFER IMMEDIATELY SOLE AGENCIES FOR VARIOUS COMMODITIES.
REGENCY HOUSE, WARWICK ST., REGENT ST., LONDON, W. 1. [601]

STAMPS BOUGHT.

All Sorts of Postage, Revenue and Telegraph Stamps purchased in large quantities.
Cash per return mail.
H. ROSS-SHIELDS & CO.,
4, Eldon Street, London, E.C.2, England.
(Bankers: National Provincial & Union Bank of England). [305]

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

OFFICE Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I.
Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 a.m. May 15th, 1919 and then opened, for furnishing coal for Nagasaki, and Milke, Japan, Manila and other military stations Philippine Department.
Further information on application. [639]

WANTED AT ONCE.

COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST (male), reply in handwriting stating experience and salary required to—
Box No. 729,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [729]

WANTED.

A LADY of British race for Office Work in an Old Established Firm in Hongkong. Good salary to a capable woman with knowledge of Bookkeeping. Apply in writing stating qualifications to—
Box No. 729,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [729]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
"A. B.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [689]

TO LET.

66 DERRINGTON, No. 8, Peak Road, furnished from 1st June.
8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [613]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 8-Room House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH BETH & FLEMING [623]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

13, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 5332.
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 10th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (Old Post Office Building),
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brass Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Greenanville Bill Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chair, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamp, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long list of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [434]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 5332.
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, May 13th, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—

Blankets, Serge, Towels, Combs, Soaps, Gramophones, Type-writers, Brushes, Skates, Bicycles, Provisions and Sundries; also an Assortment of Useful Household Linens, Drawn Work and Embroideries.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 5332.
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND EFFECTS,
Comprising—

Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror-door Wardrobe, Chest of Drawers, Clocks, Carpets, Rugs, Easy Chairs, Ornaments, Dining and Card Tables, Single and Double Bedsteads, Curtains, Brass Figures, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Glass and Crockery Ware, Vases, Bowls, Electric Fans, Type-writers, Piano and a lot of Sundries.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY,
May 14th, 1919, at Noon, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street,
The Wreck of the S.S. "CHIYO MARU" as she now lies off the Lema Islands.
TERMS—Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be sold as per risk.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [730]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON
Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 3. Tel. Address: Palace.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Outside under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. [108]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

RE. "HWAHKUN"
Arrived Hongkong on May 8th, 1919,
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed in storage in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days (including date of arrival) will be subject to remark.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left to the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. G. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. O. B. 1 & "Arcus" Club.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1919. [1]

INTIMATION



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
DRY
GINGER-
ALE.FRAGRANT, AROMATIC,
DRY.

Is "Dryness" is a future which

has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

Plots \$1.20 Per Dozen.

Splits 70 cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 436

MARRIAGE

GROUT-VILLAS.—At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, on April 30th, and afterwards at H.B.M. Consulate-General, GEORGE FRANCIS GROUT, to CYRILLA MARIE-TERESA VILLAS.

DEATH

SWANSTROM.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, on April 30th, CHARLES ALEXANDER SWANSTROM, aged 71 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9TH, 1919.

THE PEACE TREATY.

So far as they have been received, the terms of the preliminary Treaty of Peace, which were communicated to the German plenipotentiaries on Monday, contain little that was unexpected. The nation which plunged the world into a devastating war of four years' duration, is called upon not only to make the fullest possible reparation, but to right the wrongs which she has done in the past and to accept such a limitation of her military and naval forces as will render it impossible for her to carry out any aggressive designs in the future. Unfortunately, however, we do not know yet the full details of the reparation and restitution which is required of her, or what guarantees are demanded for the due execution of the Treaty—a vitally important point. The ex-Kaiser is to be arraigned, on a charge of committing "a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" before a Court composed of one Judge from each of the five Great Powers, which will be empowered to inflict whatever punishment it may think proper. Those accused of violating the laws and customs of war and of committing criminal acts are to be tried by military tribunals, and the German Government is to furnish all the documents and information in its possession that may be considered necessary. In addition to the territorial re-arrangements for which we were all prepared, both in Europe

and Overseas, provision is made for the return to Denmark of part of the Duchy of Schleswig, of which she was dispossessed by Prussia in the sixties. If the inhabitants should show that they desire the change. The southern and eastern frontier of East Prussia, facing Poland, is to be determined, also, by plebiscites. Then the north-eastern corner of Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded to the Associated Powers, who will arrange for a "free, fair and secret vote" in order to arrive at a settlement of the boundaries. Dantzig, with its immediate surroundings, is to be constituted into a "free city," under the aegis of the League of Nations, to serve as a port to the resurrected State of Poland. Not only is the Treaty of Brestlitovsk to be annulled, but also all Treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded by Germany since the revolution of November, 1917, with all Governments or political groups on the territory of the former Russian Empire. Consequently, the recent commercial and military convention with the Bolsheviks will be null and void. Moreover, the Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia to restitution and satisfaction from Germany on the principles of the Treaty now under consideration. Of peculiar interest to us locally is the disposition of Germany's interests in the Far East. All privilege and indemnities resulting from the Boxer Protocol of 1901 and all public property (except the Diplomatic and Consular establishments) in the German Concessions in Tientsin, Hankow and other Chinese territory, save Kiaochow, are renounced in favour of China, which, however, is precluded from taking any measures for the disposal of German property in the Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Powers. The German concessions at Tientsin and Hankow will be abrogated and thrown open to international use. German State property on Shantung will be transferred to Great Britain, and the German School in the French Concession at Shanghai will be held jointly by France and China. All Germany's rights and privileges in Shantung—notably those relating to Kiaochow, and to the railway and mining concessions—under the Convention of 1898 pass to Japan. These concessions provided for the construction, by a Sino-German Company, of two lines—one to run from Kiaochow and Tsinanfu to the boundary of the province of Shantung *via* Wei-hai-wei, Tsinchow, Poshan, Tschuen and Suiping; and the other to connect Kiaochow with Chin-chow, whence an extension was contemplated to Tsinan through Laiwu-hsien. Germany subjects were to be allowed to hold and develop mining property for a distance of 30 li from each side of these railways along the whole extent of the lines. The programme of construction thus outlined has not been completed, but apparently Japan will have the right to proceed with it. The cables from Tientsin to Shanghai and Chefoo will also be surrendered to Japan. This arrangement will, no doubt, cause great disappointment to China. Already the Chinese delegates have entered a strong protest and talk of referring the matter to the League of Nations. It is indicated, however, that Japan intends to negotiate a settlement with the neighbouring republic, subject to the approval of the other Powers. The agreements between the two nations, which China sought to have revised, remain unaffected.

Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and children left for England yesterday by the s.s. *Empress of Russia*.

Four cases (four deaths) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$10 from an anonymous donor.

Engineer-Commander C. Samson has been appointed for service to the Hongkong Naval Yard as assistant to the Chief Engineer.

For stealing twenty pounds of coal from a ship in harbour a Chinese was fined \$10 by Mr. B. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. F. C. Bottomley, R.N., son of the late Mr. C. D. Bottomley, of Hongkong, and of Mrs. Bottomley, of Hambrook Grange, Emsworth, to Vanda, only daughter of E. P. Fairbairn, Marden, Kent.

The late Sir Robert E. Bredon, K.C.M.G., Peking, China, of the China Maritime Customs Service, left property of the gross value of £55,404.

A meeting of the Hongkong Police Reserve Band and Orchestra will be held on Tuesday, at Headquarters Club, at 3.30 p.m. Chief, Inspector D'Almada will preside.

The closing cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will take place tomorrow afternoon. After three events, Mrs. Pollock will present the prizes won during the season.

The annual meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will be held on Thursday, May 22nd at noon. The annual meetings of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and the British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., will follow at 12.30 and 12.45.

A Chinese youth was sentenced by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to three months' hard labour for stealing a watch. Defendant gained admission to a house in Third Street by climbing the scaffolding, but the complainant, who was up at the time, arrested him.

Mr. Gershom Stewart and eleven other members of the House of Commons interested in public health questions summoned a meeting for March 24th to consider whether any improvement can be made in Great Britain's administration for the prevention of the spread of venereal disease.

An amusing incident occurred, yesterday evening, opposite the Hongkong Hotel, when a European was chased by a Chinese, apparently because he had refused to pay for some refreshments of which he had partaken at a *cave*. The European was marched off to the Police Station by an Indian constable.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, of Hongkong, was admitted to practice before H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on May 1st. He has sold his practice in Hongkong and has joined the firm of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright, of Shanghai. Mr. Faithfull was admitted to the English roll 46 years ago, and three generations of his family were solicitors before him.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the *Empress of Russia* were Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Major D. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison, Mr. C. P. de Martin, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. B. A. Gubbay, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. R. E. Bellinck and Mr. F. W. Sutterle.

The *Dilemma*, which is expected to arrive in harbour to-day, is bringing nine Hongkong men who were conscripted and sent to Kikee. Amongst those returning are Messrs. Bulmer Johnson, Mend, Macdonald, Fincher and Wattle. The *Dilemma* is also reported to be bringing an Indian regiment to replace the Indian contingent that left a few days ago for Tientsin.

The water return for the month of April shows that 1,244.88 million gallons of water were stored in the City and Hill district reservoirs against 548.16 million gallons in the corresponding month of 1918. The consumption per head was 22.2 gallons as compared with 21 gallons last year. In the Kowloon water-works the storage and consumption were 231.33 million gallons and 12.9 gallons respectively, in comparison with 142.04 million gallons and 11.9 gallons.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 8th.

CHINA AND SHANTUNG.
The Peking Government has ordered the Peace Envoys in Paris not to sign any agreement regarding Shantung.

A public meeting was held by the Shanghai people on the 7th inst. and the following resolutions were passed: (1) to request the Big Four to maintain justice over the question of Shantung, (2) to request the peace envoys in Paris not to sign any agreement relating to Shantung, (3) to request the peace envoys in Shanghai to conclude their negotiations as soon as possible, (4) to report to the Foreign Ministers in Peking the state of public opinion on the question of Shantung.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.
With reference to the troubles caused by the students in Peking, the President has ordered that the ringleaders shall be slightly punished.

The condition of Chang Chung-chang (the ex-Minister to Japan) is said to be serious.
The schools have been reopened but the students would not attend because some of their number are still under arrest.
The Minister of Education and all of the teachers have tendered their resignations, but they were refused. Telegrams have been sent to the Peking Government from various places demanding the release of the students.

SUMMARY OF THE PEACE TERMS: EX-KAISER TO BE TRIED BY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

HELIGOLAND TO BE DESTROYED.

GERMANY TO RENOUNCE HER LATE COLONIES.

SHANTUNG HANDED OVER TO JAPAN.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO NEW STATES.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AERIAL TERMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 7th.
The Peace Treaty, consisting of 15 sections, was to have been read out to the German Delegation at Versailles on Monday, May 5th.

THE PREAMBLE.

The preamble, which recites shortly the origin of the war and the application of the Germans for an Armistice, enumerates the high contracting parties represented by the five Great Powers—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—together with Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Tehecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay, on the one hand, and Germany on the other.

The Plenipotentiaries representing these Powers are enumerated, who, having communicated their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows from the coming into force of the present Treaty: The state of war will terminate from that moment, and subject to the provisions of this Treaty, the official relations with Germany and with each of the German States will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

A SUMMARY OF THE TREATY.

The following is a descriptive introduction to the summary of the Peace Treaty:—

The draft to the Treaty of Peace now handed to the Germans is designed, in the first instance, to set forth the conditions upon which alone the Allied and the Associated Powers will make peace with Germany, and, in the second place, to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for the prevention of wars in the future and the betterment of mankind. For this latter reason, it includes the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the International Labour Convention.

The Draft Treaty, however, does not deal, except incidentally, with the problem arising out of the liquidation of the Austrian Empire, nor with the territories of the two enemy powers, Turkey and Bulgaria, except in so far as it binds Germany to accept whatever subsequent settlement may be decided upon by the Allies in the case of these belligerents.

THE FIFTEEN SECTIONS.

The Treaty is divided into fifteen sections.

The First Section contains the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which functions are assigned in various places by the treaty.

The Second Section describes the geographical frontiers of Germany, beginning at the North-Eastern point of the present Belgian frontier.

The Third Section, which consists of twelve clauses, binds the Germans to accept the political changes in Europe, brought about by the Treaty. It establishes two new States—Tehecho-Slovakia and Poland—and provides for their recognition. It revises the basis of Belgian sovereignty, and alters the boundaries of Belgium. It establishes new systems of government in Luxembourg and the Saar Basin, and restores Alsace-Lorraine to France. It provides for possible additions of territory to Denmark, and binds Germany to recognize the independence of German-Austria, and to accept the conditions to be laid down as to those States or Governments which have created themselves since the Russian Revolution.

The Fourth Section deals with the political reconstruction of territories outside Europe affected by the war. It contains a general renunciation, on the part of Germany, of her possessions and rights abroad. By it she yields her Colonies to the Allies together with her rights in Africa under the various International Conventions, particularly the Berlin Act of 1886 and the Brussels Act of 1890, which have regulated European enterprise in tropical Africa. This section gives international recognition to the British Protectorate in Egypt, and annuls the Act of Algiers, which was one step in the German policy of aggression which led to the war.

The Fifth Section sets forth the military, naval, and air conditions of Peace, and limits the size of the German Army and Navy, and abolishes compulsory recruiting in Germany, as a first step towards general disarmament.

The Sixth Section imposes on all the signatory Powers the obligation to maintain all the graves of the fallen, and regulates the return of prisoners of war.

The Seventh Section deals with the responsibility for the war, and the punishment of the guilty, and provides for the trial of the ex-Emperor William.

The Eighth Section sets forth the reparation and restitution to be made by Germany, and contains special provisions relating to the documents and war trophies seized by the Germans in their earlier wars.

The Ninth Section contains the financial clauses, mainly designed to put into operation the provisions of the previous section.

The Tenth Section, which is of great length and complexity, contains the economic provisions and re-establishes the various non-political and international Treaties and Conventions, which, in such matters as posts and telegraphs and sanitary regulation, were binding on civilised Powers before the war. Attached to this Section is a special provision to regulate traffic in opium and similar drugs.

The Eleventh Section deals with aerial navigation.

The Twelfth Section contains clauses dealing with the international control of ports, canals, rivers, and railways, with special provision for the Kiel Canal.

The Thirteenth Section contains the Labour Convention.

The Fourteenth Section contains the guarantees for the execution of the Treaty.

The Fifteenth Section is made up of a series of miscellaneous clauses, including recognition of other subsequent Treaties of peace, and confirmation of Prize Court decisions.

The Final Clauses deal with the ratification and date of entering into force of the Treaty, both the French and English texts of which are recognised as authentic.

SECTION ONE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MEMBERSHIP.

Members of the League will be the signatories of the Covenant and the other States invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months.

Any State, Dominion or Colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the Assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

SECRETARIAT.

A permanent Secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be Geneva.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by the States.

Each member will have one vote, and not more than three representatives.

COUNCIL.

The Council will consist of representatives of the five great Allied Powers together with representatives of four other members selected by the Assembly. From time to time it may co-opt additional States, and will meet at least once a year.

Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by the States.

Each State will have one vote and not more than one representative.

The Peace Treaty decisions taken by the Assembly, and the Council must be unanimous, except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the Covenant and in the Treaty where decisions will be by a majority.

ARMAMENTS.

The Council will formulate plans for the reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted no member must exceed the armaments fixed, without the concurrence of the Council.

All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programmes, and the permanent Commission will advise the Council on military and naval questions.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Upon any war or threat of war, the Council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken.

Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or enquiry, and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war with any party to a dispute which complies with it.

If any member fails to carry out the award the Council will propose the necessary measures.

The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice to determine international disputes, or to give advisory opinion. Members who do not submit their cases to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the Council or Assembly.

If the Council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute, which complies with its recommendations.

In this case, the recommendation by the Assembly concurred in by all its members represented on the Council, and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the Council.

In either case if a necessary agreement cannot be reached, the Council has the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

Members resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant will be immediately debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will, in such cases, consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively for the protection of the Covenant, and will afford facilities to the members co-operating in this enterprise.

VALIDITY OF TREATIES.

All treaties or international agreements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the Secretariat, and published.

The Assembly may, from time to time, advise members to reconsider such Treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace.

The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, and nothing in it shall affect the validity of the arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to those advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it.

The Covenant recognises three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates:—

(a) Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognised as independent, subject to advice and assistance from the Mandatory, in whose selection they should be allowed a voice.

(b) Communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the Mandatory, under conditions generally approved by the members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members.

(c) Other communities, such as those in South-West Africa and the South Pacific Islands, will be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory, as integral portions of its territory. In every case, the Mandatory will render an annual report, and the degree of its authority will be defined.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS.

Subject to, and in accordance with, the provision of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, members of the League will, in general, endeavour, through an international organisation established by the League, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labour for men, women, and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control.

They will entrust the League with general supervision over the execution of the agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and the control of trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary.

They will make provision for freedom of communications and transit, and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the League, with special reference to the necessities of the regions devastated during the war, and they will endeavour to take steps for international prevention and control of diseases.

International Bureaux and Commissions already established will be placed under the League, as will all those to be established in the future.

Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council and by a majority of the Assembly.

(Section Two has not yet been received.)

SECTION THREE.

HELIGOLAND.

The fortifications, military establishments and harbours of the Islands of Heligoland and the dune are to be destroyed, under the supervision of the Allies, by German labour and at Germany's expense.

They are not to be reconstructed, nor are any similar works to be constructed in the future.

RUSSIA.

Germany is to recognise and respect the full independence of all territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire.

Germany is to accept, definitely, the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and of all Treaties or Agreements of all kinds concluded by Germany since the revolution of November, 1917, with all the Governments or political groups in the territory of the former Russian Empire.

The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Germany on the principles of the present Treaty.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

The entire independence of German-Austria is recognised by Germany.

TEHECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Germany recognises the entire independence of the Tehecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians, south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this State as they may be determined, which, in the case of the German frontier, shall follow the old frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the Province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula.

A Field Boundary Commission of seven, five representing the Allied and Associated Powers, and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days of the conclusion of Peace, to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial or religious minorities shall be laid down in a subsequent Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers, and Poland.

CHINA.

Germany renounces, in favour of China, the privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer Protocol of 1901, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants, and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments, in the German Concessions of Tientsin and Hankow, and in other Chinese territory, except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China, at her own expense, all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901.

China will, however, take no measures for the disposal of German property in the Legation Quarter at Peking without the consent of the Powers signatory to the Boxer Protocol.

Germany accepts the abrogation of the Concessions at Hankow and Tientsin in China, agreeing to open them to international use.

Germany renounces all claims against China or any Allied and Associated Government for indemnity or repatriation of her citizens in China, and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since 14th August, 1917.

She renounces in favour of Great Britain her State property in the British Concession at Canton, and of France and China, jointly, of the property of the German school in the French Concession at Shanghai.

SHANTUNG.

Germany cedes to Japan all the rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow, and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her Treaty with China of 8th March, 1898, and by other agreements as to Shantung.

All German rights to the rail road from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights, and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo. The cables are free of all charges.

All German State property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow, is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

SIAM.

Germany recognises that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extra-territoriality, ceased on 22nd July, 1917.

All German public property, except Consular and Diplomatic premises, passes without compensation to Siam.

German private property being dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses.

Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, the liquidation of her property, or the internment of her nationals.

LIBERIA.

Germany renounces all rights, under the international arrangements of 1911, regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate the Receiver of Customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia.

She regards as abrogated all the Commercial Treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia, and recognises Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of re-establishment of the Germans in Liberia.

MOROCCO.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges, under the Act of Algiers, and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911, and under all Treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian empire.

She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and the other Powers. She accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate there and renounces all capitulations.

The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German-protected persons shall be subject to the common law.

Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco.

All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

EGYPT.

Germany recognises the British Protectorate over Egypt declared on 18th December, 1914, and renounces as from 4th August, 1914, the capitulations and all the Treaties, arrangements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt.

She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and the other Powers.

There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property, and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the Commission of Public Debt.

Germany consents to the transfer, to Great Britain, of Powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing free navigation of the Suez Canal.

Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Germany accepts all the arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges, or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals, and not dealt with elsewhere.

EAST PRUSSIA.

The southern and eastern frontier of East Prussia, as facing Poland, is to be fixed by plebiscites (the first in the Regency of Allenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein, from where it meets Poland, Germany and Danzig) to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

The north-eastern corner of East Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded by Germany to the Associated Powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants who move out within fifteen days of peace.

The territories will be placed under an International Commission of five members appointed by the five Allied and the Associated Powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote.

The Commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five Powers with a recommendation for the boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down, and the new authorities set up.

The five Allied, and the Associated Powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to, and use of, the Vistula. A subsequent Convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five Allied, and the Associated Powers, will be entered into between the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletzko and Angersburg, thence to the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier.

A second Convention will be entered into in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder, east of the Vistula.

DANZIG.

Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

A High Commissioner, appointed by the League, and resident at Danzig, shall draw up a Constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the City, and shall deal, in the first instance, with all differences arising between the City and Poland. The actual boundaries of the City shall be delimited by a Commission appointed within six months from the date of the signing of Peace, which will include three representatives chosen by the Allied and Associated Powers, and one each by Germany and Poland.

A Convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five Allied, and the Associated Powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig, which shall include Danzig within the Polish Customs frontier, though with a free area in the port.

It will ensure to Poland the use of all the City's waterways, docks, and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula, and the whole of the through railway system within the City, as well as the postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig.

The Convention will provide against discrimination against Poles within the City, and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark is to be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the population, a vote being taken in Northern Schleswig, as a whole, and in portion of Central Schleswig by the Communes, ten days from the conclusion of Peace.

German troops and authorities must evacuate the regions north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Appel in Schleswig, and Friedrichstadt along the Eider, to the North Sea, south of Tonning.

All Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils in the zone must be dissolved.

During the voting, the zone will be under the charge of an International Commission of five members, of whom the Norwegian and the Swedish Governments will be invited to choose two. The Commission will temporarily have general powers of administration.

After the result of the voting has been declared, the Danish Government may occupy those territories which have opted for Denmark; and Germany shall renounce sovereign rights in these territories. All inhabitants will then acquire Danish nationality, with certain exceptions.

Provisions are made for individual change of nationality under certain conditions.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

After the recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the Armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship from those who have to make a formal application for French citizenship and those for whom naturalisation is open after three years. The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorraine as defined in the Treaty.

All public property and all private property of German ex-Bourgeois pass to France without payment, or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of railways and the rights over tramways.

The Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

For five years the manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany, free of duty, in an amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war. Textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty.

Contracts for electric power from the right bank of the Rhine must be continued for ten years.

For seven years, with a possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehl and Strasbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French Administrator appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission.

Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports, and equality of treatment, as respects traffic, assured to the nationals, vessels, and goods of every country.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany are maintained, save for France's right to annul such contracts on grounds of public interest.

Judicial decisions during the war are null and void, and the obligation to repay war fines is established, as in other parts of Allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the Treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to the conventions to be made between France and Germany.

(Continued on page 6.)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Diplomatic protection to the
ants of former German Colonies
given by the Governments
authority.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES

allowance of arms, munitions, and war
all kinds of arms, munitions

whatever is in them, absorbing and
able facilities for removal a

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

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THE PEACE TERMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]



SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

May 8th.
Nankun, Chinese str., 403 tons, Capt. Thirlwell, from Hoihow, with a general cargo—Wo Fat.
May 8th.
Amberst, British str., 215 tons, Capt. Jones, from Fremantle, with a cargo of sandalwood. A Kwai.
Chongra, Chinese str., 334 tons, Capt. Weatherhead, from Haiphong, which port she left on May 6th, with a cargo of rice—Hing Lee.
Choy Sang, British str., 1,121 tons, Capt. Brewer, from Shanghai, which port she left on May 4th, with a general cargo—J. M. & Co.
Cyclone, British str., 9,031 tons, Capt. Duncan, from Seattle, which port she left on March 20th, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Hanoi, French str., 779 tons, Capt. Marvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo—Laipique & Co.
Huch, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. Bunoda, from Bombay, with a general cargo—P. & O.
Kwangso, British str., 1,225 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Taingtao and Shanghai, with a general cargo—B. & S.
Kueilin, British str., 1,074 tons, Capt. A. M. Dowell, from Canton—B. & S.
Mingshan, Chinese str., 681 tons, Capt. Kotik, from Canton, No cargo—B. & S.
Nam Wan, Portuguese str., 245 tons, Capt. C. Costa, from Haiphong, with a general cargo—Tai Fung & Co.
Tai Nee Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. T. Lemos, from Haiphong, with a general cargo—Yan Fat & Co.
Tamon Maru, J. Japanese str., 1,959 tons, Capt. Ito, from Bangkok, which port she left on May 1st, with a cargo of rice—Y. K. K.
Toyo Maru, Japanese str., 337 tons, Capt. Minami, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice—Osawa.

CLEARANCES

May 8th.
Burrumbet, for Chin Wan Tao.
Gellie Prince, for New York.
Daitoku Maru, for Hongkong.
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver.
Helina, for Saigon.
Hwah Kan, for Shanghai.
Kumakata Maru, for Bangkok.
Kwangso, for Canton.
Ming Shim, for Shanghai.
Mo Han, for Haiphong.
Nam Kam, for Canton.
Raney Muller, for Canton.
Shinton, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. Empress of Russia, on May 8th—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Aldrich, Major Wm. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barker, Mrs. C. G. Becker, Mr. R. E. Bellillo, Lt. Boone, Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. W. E. F. Brock, Mrs. D. M. Burchfield, Lieut. J. V. Chester, Miss M. G. Clark, Mr. W. H. Daub, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Miss Denison, Earl Dome, Miss Agnes Drury, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Eadie, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fauds, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Garraway, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedde, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. B. A. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Mr. J. Gordon Hare, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harley, Sig. Hart, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. B. O. Hinchley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Irwin, Mr. J. M. Jamieson, Mrs. A. D. Johnson, Capt. J. Jorgenson, Mr. J. T. Jeffries, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. T. Kimimoto, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Kring, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Mr. M. E. Lautman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Mrs. C. P. de Martin, Mr. C. W. Martyr, Major and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Harry Meyersohn, Lieut. and Mrs. Millett, Mr. A. McIntyre, Mr. C. A. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nison, Mr. J. Noble, Miss F. Northcott, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Oldt, Mr. C. Oshiro, Miss J. and Captain, Mr. S. Puh, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ronger, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Jno. Rodgers, Mr. J. G. Rawson, Mr. Mohammed Sully, Mr. T. E. Samuels, Miss Lottie Saunders, Mrs. J. E. Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mr. T. R. Selkirk, Capt. Semenchenco, Mr. F. E. de Sherbinin, Miss Ethel Sisson, Mr. D. Sommers, Mrs. W. G. Stevenson, Mrs. M. E. Steinfield, Mr. S. J. Styffe, Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Major-General Sychoff, Miss M. Thorburn, Mr. W. R. Thompson, Mr. R. Roovey, Mr. F. P. Tyndale, Miss T. B. Thomas, Lieut. G. T. Watson, Mrs. H. W. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. E. W. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wynard Wright.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 9th to 15th May, 1919.

Days of Week	Day	High Water		Low Water	
		Hkng Standard Time	Height	Hkng Standard Time	Height
Fri.	9	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		6 25	5.1	0 43	3.7
Satur.	10	6 57	5.2	0 12	3.2
		7 1	5.4	1 0	3.0
Su.	11	7 28	5.5	1 45	2.8
		7 53	5.8	2 22	2.6
Mon.	12	8 49	6.1	1 19	2.4
		9 43	6.4	2 21	2.0
Tues.	13	10 12	6.4	1 49	2.5
		10 29	6.7	2 53	1.6
Wed.	14	10 25	6.6	2 18	2.6
		10 12	6.6	3 24	1.3
Thurs.	15	10 59	6.9	3 47	2.8
		10 43	6.5	4 10	1.1

WEATHER REPORT.

May 8th, at 12.15.—No returns from Japan. Vladivostok and Waihaiwei. Pressure has again decreased slightly at all reporting stations. It is probably highest to the south-east of Japan, and relatively low over China generally.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.31 inches, against an average of 13.67 inches.

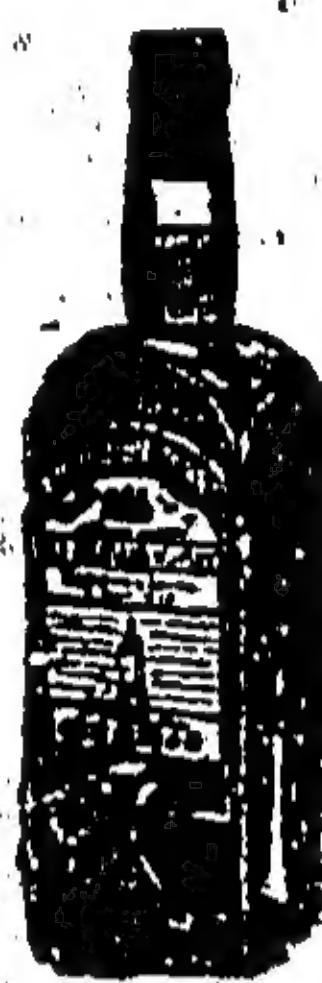
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST:
Hongkong to Gap Rock — S. winds, moderate; state, cloudy, rain later.
Formosa Channel — The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamoo — No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan — No. 1.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NEURALIA"	28th May, N	Mid. June	June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	23rd May	11th June

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATOON APCAR"	end of May	June

FOR
SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Shanghai about
"DILWARA"	10th May, Dlight	SHANGHAI Only.
"ARRATOON APCAR"	15th May	

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"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	26th June	14th July
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	9th July	30th July
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	24th July	11th August
"MONTEAGLE"	2nd August	26th August
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	31st August	8th September
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	18th September	8th October

"FARES—HONGKONG TO EUROPE"
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... Gold \$491.00
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" ... Gold \$436.00
Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and reservations of accommodations, also illustrations of ships and descriptive literature apply to—
P. & O. STEAMSHIP CO.,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.,
Phone 115, HONGKONG.
For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. VANDERBILT,
General Agent,
Phone 43, HONGKONG.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON.

THE STEAMSHIP

"BENCLEUCH"

will be despatched as above on or about May 20th, 1919.

For Freight apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

FOR NEW YORK.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S. "EURYBATES"

will be despatched for NEW YORK on Saturday, June 7th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

[724]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"HINRANG"	Fri., 9th May, Noon.
MANILA	"WONGANG"	Fri., 9th May, 3 p.m.
THAILAND	"CHEUNGSHING"	Sun., 11th May, Dlight.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSHANG"	Tues., 13th May, Dlight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	Tues., 13th May, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSHANG"	Wed., 14th May, 8 a.m.
MANILA	"WINGSHANG"	Fri., 16th May, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

SORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

FIFTEEN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihaiwei and Chiao.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, all European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND

INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 215.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Bates & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	SWATOW	On 11th May, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	SWATOW	On 12th May, Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	SWATOW	On 13th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	On 14th May, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SWATOW	On 15th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	On 16th May, Noon.
HAIPHONG	SWATOW	On 17th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	SWATOW	On 18th May, 11 A.M.
WHEATWELL, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	SWATOW	On 19th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	On 20th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular shuttle service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three-weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	1st J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	8th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	1st A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY	11th May, at 10 A.M.
"HAIHONG"	1st A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY	15th May, at 1 P.M.

For Swatow Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bako Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	AT
SS. "COLOMBIA"	May 31st, 1919.	
SS. "VENEZUELA"	June 15th, 1919.	
SS. "ECUADOR"	July 1st, 1919.	

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Orphans, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—

Telephone 41. COMPANY'S OFFICE at Alexander Building, Canton Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	28th May, Noon.	Mid. June	June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	23rd May	11th June.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... end of May ... June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	10th May Daylight	
ARRATOON APCAR	15th May	

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACRINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,510 Tons. 12th May, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	12,760 Tons. 24th May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, and KOBE	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,520 Tons. 17th May, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU	18,300 Tons. 31st May, at Noon.

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IR, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	AKI MARU	12,300 Tons. 31st May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TATSUNO MARU	14,930 Tons. 27th May. (Cargo Only)

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KAIFUKU MARU	12,500 Tons. 12th May.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TENZAN MARU	12,500 Tons. Middle May.

1. Outfitting Shanghai and/or Moji. 2. Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent & splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong
1. FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 Tons. 31st June, at 11 A.M.
2. Outfitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	22,000	May 23rd
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From Yama.
PERSIA MARU	20,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 18th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALNEO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAS ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,900	July, 12th
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports at Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA"	10,000 Tons. On or about 12th June

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT"	20,000 Tons. On or about 12th May.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th May.
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.
"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"KASADO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KASADO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.

HAIPHONG, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. B. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" ... Friday, 9th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.
"KOFUKU MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th May, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... June 19th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]
O. H. KIRBY, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Los Angeles Branch, Tel. 1942.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

	FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	...	Diligante ...	9th May.
STRAITS	...	Key West ...	9th May.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Shanghai and *North China	<i>Hank Kiu</i>	Friday, 9th, 8.30 A.M.
Bandaian	<i>Ho-sung</i>	Friday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Hai Hong</i>	Friday, 9th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Wesay</i>	Friday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Kwangshih</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Diwey</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	<i>Fun-tsin</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	<i>Chong Ya</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Holhow and Pakhoi	<i>Tai So Mu</i>	Friday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
<hr/>		
Tientsin	<i>Chipping</i>	Saturday, 10th, 11.00 P.M.
Haiphong	<i>Hanoi</i>	Saturday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Kwanque</i>	Saturday, 10th, 8.00 P.M.
Saigon and Bangkok	<i>Suenan-laru</i>	Saturday, 10th, 8.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	<i>Amakusa Maru</i>	Sunday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow	<i>Haitan</i>	Sunday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	<i>Chinkwa</i>	Sunday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Cyclops</i>	Monday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Straits	<i>Lauco</i>	Tuesday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Teco</i>	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	<i>Tanang</i>	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhamshkodri, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	<i>Pakling</i>	Wednesday, 14th, Registration ... 1.45 P.M. Letters ... 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Sunang</i>	Thursday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	<i>Hailun</i>	Thursday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	<i>Kaifong</i>	Saturday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	<i>Chenan</i>	Saturday, 17th, 8.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	<i>Kutchow</i>	Monday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	12.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. Saturday 1.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and San Tin...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Beg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)		
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturday, 8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P. O.									
FOR		ON WEEK-DAYS		ON SUNDAY		ON HOLIDAYS			
Macao	...	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.				
	...	1.30 P.M.		1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.				
	...	7.30 A.M.		7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.				
Canton and Samahui	...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.				
	...	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.				
Tai Ping Tung	...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.				
Shek Ki	...	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.				
Shamshoon	...	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.				
Kau-fong	...	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.				
"	"	Except							
	"	Saturday							
Wuchow	...	4.00 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	4.00 P.M.					

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH